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ON THE ROSE.

Much has been written both in poetry and prose on this subject, yet it remains not only inexhaustible, but interesting; and what is still to be written is almost sure to find readers. It is true the plant is in itself almost inexhaustible, as there are two hundred and five known and described distinct botanical varieties, and nearly *two thousand* named sorts raised from seed: its cultivation comprises almost every refinement in horticulture, as it is propagated by most known methods of increasing plants, by seed, cuttings, layers, suckers, and budding. New and beautiful varieties are constantly produced from seed. Some species are hardy, others tender; some are difficult of cultivation, while the chief part require little care, and are therefore universally known and dispersed; the early monthly roses usher in the spring; during the summer their beauties are spread in profusion throughout the garden, and the Noisette with many others still linger and adorn the autumn, until the stern hand of frost arrests each vegetable form: even then they yield their charms to the ingenious hand of luxury, and ornament the greenhouse.

Their delights are not very evanescent; equally conspicuous in bud, in full perfection, and in fruit; add to these their unequalled fragrance, the chaste brilliancy of their tints, the wholesome medical properties of the whole rosaceous tribe, and we must cease to wonder at the general interest excited by them, or that a unanimous voice has proclaimed the Rose to be the queen of flowers, and that all hitherto written, said or sung in its praise, is received with atten-

tion by those who pay the homage justly due to the most beautiful of the vegetable creation.

There is something of passion mingled with our sentiments for the rose; we admire the beauty, or are struck with the magnificence or singular forms of other blossoms; but when we view the delicate, tender tints of the expanding bud, and enjoy the delicious fragrance of the full blown flower, we can scarcely help feeling that we *love* the rose.

Botanists have divided the tribe of the roses into eleven sections.

1. Simplicifolia. Simple-leaved, without stipules, (a leafy appendage at the base of the leaf or leaf-stalk), the berry bristly. Of this there is only one species, a native of Persia, commonly called the berberry-leaved rose; this will explain what is meant by simple-leaved.

2. Feroces. Fierce — from the very numerous thorns which cover the branches. Of this there are three species, one from Japan and two from Kamschatka; one of these latter, we have seen in gardens in this vicinity.

3. Bracteatæ. With bracteas, (small leaves on the flower-stalk under the calyx). Of this there are four varieties, amongst which are the well known *R. microphylla* and the *Macartney rose;* the foliage of these is shining and very beautiful; the fruit woolly.

4. Cinnamomeæ. Character agreeing with the Cinnamon rose. Of this there are twentyone varieties, including *Rosa lucida,* which ornaments the swamps near Boston with its flowers and dark fruit, and the Cinnamon rose, so common near cultivated grounds in this vicinity.

5. Pimpinellifolia. From the resemblance of the leaves to those of the *pimpernel* or anagallis. To this section of fortytwo varieties, belong the yellow American rose, *R. lutescens,* of Pursh, the sulphur-colored rose, the celebrated Scotch rose, *R. spinosissima,* of which above one hundred and seventy seedlings are named in catalogues, *R. stricta,* a native of New England, and probably several others, which have been of late years discovered in Kentucky and in other parts of the Union, and described by Rafinesque. This section may also be readily distinguished by the numerous leaflets, generally from seven to fifteen in number.

6. Centifolia. Characters agreeing with what is usually called the hundred leaved rose. To this section of ten varieties belong the moss, the hundred leaved, the damask, and R. gallica; consequently,

also, great part of the multitude of garden varieties before mentioned, which have been raised from seed.

From the damask is probably obtained most of the essential oil called attar of roses. If those who distil rose-water would leave it immediately after distillation in large shallow pans for two or three days, they would find an oily film on the top, which may be skimmed off with a feather, and the feather cleaned with a little warm water — this is true attar. In many parts of the East it is manufactured by throwing large quantities of rose leaves into shallow tanks filled with water; after some weeks (depending on the heat of the weather) the oil rises to the top, and is removed for sale. This section may be distinguished from the others by the plants bearing bristles as well as prickles, and by the pieces of the calyx called sepals being divided.

7. Villosæ. *Villous.* Closely covered with long soft loose hairs. The white rose, *R. alba,* is included in this section, which therefore contains some of the most beautiful of the tribe; for instance, the *celestial, nova cælestis* (new celestial), *bouquet blanc, boule de niege* (snow-ball), *maiden's blush*, and thirty or forty others. The most distinguishing character of this section, is the straightness of the prickles, as in several varieties of the white rose the villousness is not very apparent without the microscope, the hairs being short and adhering close to the stem; the prickles, however, are to be considered as comparatively, not mathematically, straight.

8. Rubiginosæ. *Rusty.* The under side of the leaves being generally more or less covered with brown, rusty-colored glands. To this section belong the delicious scented Sweet-briars, the true Eglantine of the old poets, of which sixteen garden varieties have been enumerated, one of them mossy. The native Sweet-briar is called by Pursh *Rosa suavolens;* Rafinesque and Bigelow call it *R. rubiginosa.* One of this section, *R. caryophyllacea*, a native of Podolia, Volhynia and Iberia, has a strong clove scent. A distinctive character of this division is the arched growth of the suckers; this must have been often remarked in the two years old shoots growing near Boston; also, the sepals (pieces of the calyx) are permanent, that is, remain on when the fruit is ripe.

9. Caninæ. Characters agreeing with *Rosa canina*, the dog rose. To this section belong not only the most numerous and common ornaments of the hedges in Europe, but also those valuable sorts the Chinese rose, R. indica and its var. odoratissima, the tea rose; likewise var. Noisettiana, the noisette rose, with its delightful clusters of

blossom. *R. semperflorens*, the everflowering China rose, and *R. pseudo indica*, the yellow Indian rose, are included in this division. I have the names of nearly fifty garden varieties of this section, the chief characters of which are the smoothness of the leaves, the prickles hooked, and the peculiar and grateful flavor of the pulp of the fruit, which contains citric acid, and is often made into a conserve by boiling or baking with sugar.

10. Systyla. From two Greek words, alluding to the styles being connected together into an elongated column. In this section are included all the climbing roses, as *R. sempervirens*, which in Europe is evergreen. I have never seen it here; the fruit is of an orange color, it grows rapidly, and soon covers a trellis with its numerous and fragrant flowers. Of this, the var. *roseclare* has large spreading corymbs of deep red blossoms, and is most probably a hybrid between this and R. indica. *R. multiflora*, of which the Boursault and Greville are varieties, also belongs to this section, as does *R. moschata*, from which it is supposed the Persian attar of roses is made; the flowers have a slight odor of musk. The bramble-leaved rose, *R. rubifolia*, a native of this country, is also to be found in this division.

11th, and last, is Banksianæ. Characters agreeing with the Banksia rose. The species of this section are distinguished by their long, graceful, and sometimes climbing shoots, their drooping white and tinged flowers, and shining leaves of three or utmost four leaflets; to it belong the native *R. setigera* of Michaux, the *R. lævigata* of Georgia, and several natives of China, one of which, *R. hystrix*, has purple fruit, and another, *R. fragrariflora*, has flowers in corymbs of the size and color of the strawberry.

There remain about forty or fifty varieties, which have not been sufficiently examined to be yet classed in any of these sections; several of these are natives of North America, and particularly of Tennessee and Maryland.

To raise new varieties from seed, as is practised in France and Italy, is rather a tedious affair. Plantations are made, in which the varieties from which hybrids are desired are promiscuously planted, for the purpose of impregnation; the fruit or hips are ripe in October and November; the seeds may be separated by rubbing them in dry sand; they may be sown the following spring in a rich, damp, shady place; the hard shell will not, however, be sufficiently decayed to permit the seed to vegetate until the spring ensuing. The year after, they may be removed from the seed bed into rich, moist soil, protect-

ing them carefully during the winter with litter and pine boughs. The third year, some will blossom, but the majority not until the fourth and fifth year. By something like this process, innumerable varieties have been raised by M. Villaresi, of the Royal Gardens at Monza, in Lombardy, where there is a large shrubbery entirely of Magnolia grandiflora, and by many celebrated gardeners in France, as Messrs Noisette, Cels, Soulange Bodin. In England, the climate is hardly warm enough to ripen the seed; consequently little has been done there, except in Scotch roses; but in this country there is ample opportunity of raising new and splendid varieties, and I trust the public will not be backward in encouraging the efforts. I am not acquainted with the exact method adopted by Messrs Winship, but think several of their seedling roses, exhibited this summer at the Horticultural Society's rooms, equal to many imported.

There are several good private collections of these seedling varieties in the vicinity of Boston. The best I have yet seen is that of M. P. Wilder, Esq., of Dorchester, who certainly seems to have spared no pains or expense in importing the choicest sorts; among them was a budded tree rose of *Mousseuse delafleche*, so conspicuous for the long moss which decorates the midrib and edges of the leaves, although the flower is small and only semi-double. There is another of this small-leaved moss variety in France, with a striped flower, (*Mousseuse panacheé*) which is worth growing. His striped unique rose, also budded on a tree, is the most perfect and charming of the tribe. The Mexican, Admirable borde rouge, Bobilina, perpetual Philip 1st, Le jeune Henri, Casimer Perier, Palavicini, and many others afforded me the highest gratification. I trust this gentleman will find leisure another season to form a regular Rosarium, where the flowers and habits of each variety may be studied at ease. The occupation of raising new varieties from seed, is almost as exciting as gambling in a lottery, particularly after being once successful in drawing the prize of a superior flower, and dedicating it to some person high in our esteem; I scarcely need add, how much more innocent, how much less liable to bitter regrets.

The easiest and quickest method of procuring a good collection of roses is by budding; the shoots produced from which will, if properly managed, generally flower the succeeding summer. This operation, called shield budding, is very simple, and performed as follows: In August, choose a sound branch of a rose-bush of that year's growth, and make an incision with a sharp knife through the bark in the

shape of a T; raise up the bark forming the edges of this incision from the wood with the nail, or better with a piece of smooth shingle: take a bud from the rose you desire, in the following manner — cut a slice out from the branch about an inch and a half long, and half the thickness of the branch, so that a bud may be about the middle of the slice; with the nail gently remove the woody part, leaving nothing but the bark and the bud, which must be distinctly visible in the bark, so that it is certain it has not separated with the woody part; insert the piece neatly under the incision; after insertion, cut the bark on which the bud is, so that the top fits exactly and closely with the top of the T, and tie up the wound with bass, not too tight. In about three weeks the adhesion of the bud to the stock will be complete. If it is desirable for it to shoot and make wood the same season, all shoots and buds below the operation must be removed, and the branch headed down, leaving one shoot above the bud inserted, to draw up the sap. This is desirable when a slight protection can be given during the winter, because by cutting down the shoot from the bud to two eyes in April, it is almost sure to have many flowers that summer. I pursued this plan last year with four plants — one a bud from Rosa Grevillea. I transplanted them into pots in October, kept them in the cellar during the winter, and then plunged them into the open ground the beginning of May, where they flowered in profusion. There is a difference in the stocks on which to perform this operation of budding; the French, who excel in it, generally bud on a tall, strong sucker of a single wild rose, for the purpose of making a tree six or seven feet high, with a head of flowers; and these are exceedingly ornamental, dotted about in low shrubberies; but I have budded with great success on bushes of the common *semi-double white* and on the *maiden's blush*. Last April, I transplanted from the woods two strong suckers of the common sweet-briar, six and seven feet high, and budded with *celestial*, *moss*, *single yellow* and *provins*, which have all succeeded, although they have yet made no shoots. I am told that they will not last more than two or three years, and that in their native situation they only endure this period: this is in some measure true; yet I have never seen one dead, without seeing a thriving young sucker by the side of it, which has evidently drawn away all the sap of the root, and left its predecessor to perish. Now one universal rule with these budded trees, is to keep them free from suckers, or they will quickly die; this is, therefore as true of the wild rose in England and in France, as with the

sweet-briar here. But there is one point I have observed, both with the imported tree roses and with the sweet-briar stocks, that requires much attention — the bark when once wounded, even by roughly tearing off a thorn, seldom heals; the wound enlarges, and finally the brown and dead bark increases so as in a few seasons to become an irreparable injury. Whether this may be cured or stopped by covering the wound with a composition has yet to be tried. The Boursault rose, if tied to a trellis, is also an excellent stock on which to bud, and seldom fails.

Mr J. W. Russell, of Mount Auburn, observes that to be successful in flowering the yellow tea rose, it is better to bud it on a young healthy multiflora or Greville rose, and at the time of heading down to repot it in a mixture of one half good fresh loam, the remainder leaf soil with a portion of sand, observing to give the pot a good drainage.

The most common method of propagating roses is by layers; that is, cutting a shoot half through and pegging it down, where cut, below the surface of the soil, bending up the end of the shoot; this operation is generally performed after the blossoms have ceased, but if a sacrifice be made of the blossoms, and they are layered early in July, and the flower buds be removed, they will make plants fit for removal the following spring; otherwise, they must remain one season in the nursery beds. The moss rose is more difficult to root than most others, and in this climate more tender. I have imported several; those protected lived, the others perished. This method of layering may likewise be adopted with shoots of roses budded, and thus the variety obtained with its own root, instead of having merely the budded stock, the tenure of whose existence is rather uncertain.

Many sorts throw out suckers; these may be removed at once in autumn, or in this climate better in the spring, heading them down to about three or four inches high.

The common monthly roses, *R. indica*, which include the dark red variety *sanguinea*, are best propagated by cuttings, which strike readily if taken off at a joint where the wood is beginning to ripen, and planted in sandy mould under a hand glass, or even without, if kept in the shade.

The French are generally considered to excel in the cultivation of the rose. The greater proportion of the soil used there is a rich, stiffish loam, with some manure; this composition is very retentive of moisture. Where this cannot be readily obtained, mulching the

roots with decayed leaves and dung is resorted to. The pruning as practised in Europe, would hardly suit here, but should be deferred until the spring, just when the buds are beginning to swell; then, for bush roses, cut out all the old wood and every shoot to within six or eight inches of the surface of the soil; this materially strengthens the new shoots, and increases the size and beauty of the flowers; it also presents less space for the insects to deposite their eggs, and if the cuttings are burned, destroys many already laid. Climbing roses must only be thinned out from the wiry, straggling branches, and shortened a little, nailing or tying them neatly to the trellis which forms their support.

To prolong the bloom, pick off every flower with the fruit attached as soon as it has passed its perfection; this enables the other buds to some forward, and prevents their turning yellow and perishing.

The insects which attack the rose are chiefly a little brown grub, which eats into the buds — this can only be removed by picking; and the aphis, or green fly — a syringe and tobacco water will destroy these, and even plain water, if frequently applied, will cause such disturbance among them as to prevent much mischief.

The rose can hardly be placed anywhere without being ornamental; but having myself planted them as a hedge crowning a semicircular bank which terminated a lawn, and kept them cut low, so that the numerous blossoms reclined on the well-mown grass, I cannot but recommend this style. It may be also put in practice to form edgings round oval or circular beds of flowers or grass plots. A thick hedge of well-mingled sorts is always beautiful; and the effect may be prolonged by the old method of rubbing off the buds of every orher ptant as soon as they appear; later shoots will then be formed, which will only flower when their neighbors have finished. A hedge of this description on the grass banks surrounding most of the houses in the country, would have a very delightful appearance. J. E. T.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE DAHLIA.

So much has been written upon the cultivation of this magnificent flower, that it may be thought unnecessary to add anything more; but having for three years past been successful in producing a splendid bloom for more than two months of the season, and wishing its

cultivation may become more extensive, I am desirous of communicating to the public my experience in this branch of floriculture.

We are too apt in this country to follow the directions given in English books, without considering the great difference of climate. Following these directions myself, I failed in their cultivation, and was upon the point of giving it up in despair; the few and imperfect flowers produced did not seem to pay the trouble and expense.

Instead of planting without manure, as I did formerly, I plant in a good rich soil, and add unfermented manure. The most of my dahlias have been planted on the same spot, for three years past — on each side of a broad avenue: thus arranged, with the various colors properly mingled, I think they produce the finest effect, and are more easily viewed than in any other mode of arrangement. If planted in masses, with the lowest growing set in front, with a shrubbery in the back ground, the effect is pleasing; in this way my less choice varieties were planted.

About the middle of May I get my ground in readiness, by ploughing or digging, it having been well manured the year before. On each side of the avenue, I dig a row of holes, four feet from each other, about one foot deep, into which are thrown two shovel-fulls of coarse manure from the cow-yard and horse-stable, mixed together; the sides of the holes are dug down and incorporated with the manure. A hole is then made in the centre of each with a bar, and a substantial chesnut or pine stake five feet long put firmly down for the future support of the plant.

I then take light pine poles, twelve feet long, and tie horizontally from stake to stake near their tops with rope yarns, and others half way to the ground, in same manner. Thus I have a sort of trellis in readiness to confine my dahlias as they increase in size, and secure them from damage by wind. If attention is given to have the stakes range with the avenue, whether straight or winding, and the poles tied on with some regularity, their appearance is not unpleasant even before covered with foliage. The holes are filled up, and the ground raked over, and all is ready for planting.

If the tubers are planted without starting in a frame, they may be put out any time from the middle of May to the first of July. Some planted at the last date this season, produced an abundance of flowers. The tubers should be covered about three inches deep; only one sprout should be permitted to grow.

The best way is to forward the plants in pots in a moderate hot-bed,

either from divisions of the root, or raised from cuttings. The last way I prefer, as they come in flower full as early, and produce finer flowers. The plants may be turned out of the pots any time in the month of June, or the beginning of July. If dry weather succeeds, as it did last season, I give plenty of water on the evening of each day. As the plants advance in height, the lateral branches are all pinched off with the exception of a few, which are left to be trained fan-fashion to the trellis. The stems must be securely fastened from time to time, or they will be liable to be broken off by the wind.

After the bloom commences, except tying very little care is necessary; the ground should be kept clean. I think the trampling of the ground occasioned by the tying, pruning and examination is beneficial, as the moisture is thereby retained. My dahlias began to show flower this year about the first of July, but not many of them were fine and perfect the whole month. During the month of August, nearly all in my collection were in full flower, and for quantity and quality I think I may safely say were unequalled. They received a check the 16th of September by a hard frost, from which they did not recover; many fine flowers, however, opened after this, but were finally destroyed about the 1st of October.

I must confess that I have not succeeded to my wish in blooming some of the striped varieties, and should like information from those who have had better success. Picta formosissima did not produce one in twenty that could be called regularly striped flowers. I had a few that were very much admired, distinctly striped with orange and scarlet.

Levick's Commander in Chief produced only one fine striped out of at least thirty very dark, almost black flowers; this was extremely beautiful, being regularly striped with a brilliant crimson.

Most of the edged, spotted and shaded varieties succeeded well. The self-colored I think most desirable, with few exceptions, for small collections.

About the last of October or the first of November, I take up the roots. It is important to have them secured before the ground is frozen in any degree; if there is a prospect of severe weather before that time, the earth should be thrown up round the stems to protect them. As fast as they are dug I convey them to a dry, open cellar, and place them upon boards; in this situation they remain about three weeks, when they will be sufficiently dry; they are then packed in boxes with dry tan, and kept where they will be secure from frost.

In this way I have preserved the roots in good order for eight months.

The dahlias upon the avenue were in a very airy place, fully exposed to the sun; the soil a brown loam. Some planted on the same ground, without manure and pruning, produced but few flowers in connexion with the others.

Among the numerous varieties of beautiful dahlias which now enrich our gardens, I am sensible it will be very difficult to make selections of small assortments that would meet the fancy of all, especially of those who have had the gratification to select for themselves, or view with their own eyes, the splendid displays which have been exhibited the past season. Knowing that many who live remote from the head quarters of Flora, are desirous of embellishing their grounds with the king of flowers, and who are at a loss to select with a catalogue in their hands, from not having seen them in bloom, I shall, for their accommodation, make a few selections of such as have come under my own observation and care. From my collection I have thrown out all the late flowers, and all indifferent ones, and shall offer for sale none but the very best, except at greatly reduced prices. The following four assortments are equally fine, and embrace as great variety as possible in so small number. A florist would hardly be satisfied with short of one hundred varieties. So various are the shades, colors, shapes, &c., that even this number would hardly give a good assortment; but a dozen good ones will answer to make a commencement with.

No. I.

	Ft. high.
Springfield Rival, dark rosy crimson, with find cupped petals, globular shaped,	5 to 6.
Widnall's Flora, quilled pink, fine,	3 to 5.
Tyso's Matilda, bright lilac, fine shape, free flower,	3
Lovejoy's Earl Grey, orange, or rather orange scarlet, large,	5 to 6.
Widnall's Jason, bright gold color,	5
Widnall's Granta, dark claret, with fine cupped petals, and excellent shape,	4 to 5.
Countess of Liverpool, superb scarlet, extra fine,	7 to 9.
Queen of Dahlias, beautiful white, with purplish lilac edge,	3 to 4.
Richardson's Alicia, white spotted with purple, extra fine in size and shape,	3 to 4.
Queen of the Whites, snow white. There are two varieties under this name — one pure, the other a little touched with blush; both are fine,	5 to 6.

	Ft. high.
Grand Duke of Tuscany, finest black,	3 to 4.
Lord Liverpool, fine dark, pure, extra fine,	5 to 6.

No. II.

Village Maid, white with pink edge, superb,	3 to 4.
Widnall's Duchess of Bedford, brilliant scarlet, extra fine,	4 to 5.
Widnall's Plutus, rosy purple,	4 to 5.
Picta, orange and scarlet finely shaded,	4 to 5.
Lady Granville, dove color, extra fine,	5
King of the Whites, delicate paper white,	4 to 5.
Sulphurea excelsa, exquisite yellow,	4 to 5.
Levick's Incomparable, scarlet, petals tipped with white. This would be esteemed one of the very finest, if the flowers were all spotted.	
Bella Donna, ruby purple and white,	4 to 6.
Widnall's Aurora, bright orange scarlet,	4 to 5.
Groombridge's Matchless, superb purple.	5 to 6.

No. III.

Transcendenta, white delicately blushed with lilac, fine,	5 to 6.
Rose d'Amour, rose tipped with white, extra fine,	5 to 6.
Queen of Belgium, white with purple spots,	5 to 6.
King of the Yellows, fine light yellow,	4 to 5.
Barrett's Susanna, fine purple, with cupped petals,	4 to 6.
Agrippina, mottled white,	3 to 4.
Levick's Commander in Chief, beautiful crimson with black stripe,	6 to 7.
Picta Formosissima, bright orange with beautiful scarlet stripe. What detracts very much from the two last named, is the irregularity and uncertainty of the stripes,	5 to 6.
Widnall's Chancellor, dark scarlet, fine shape,	4 to 5.
Negro boy, fine black,	4 to 5.
Lilacia, delicate lilac,	4 to 5.
Colville's Perfecta, dark shaded purple,	4 to 6.
Magnet, fine ruby purple,	4 to 5

These two last are old varieties, but will be retained by me in preference to many new ones.

No. IV.

	Ft. high.
Emperor of the Whites, large, pure white,	4 to 5.
Queen of the Yellows, or La Brilliante, either variety, fine yellow,	5 to 6.
Lord John Russell, scarlet ball, extra fine,	4 to 5.
Widnall's Salamander, very large, scarlet,	4 to 5.
Brown's Ophelia, very fine, white shaded with rose,	3 to 4.
Paroquet, beautifully striped yellow and lilac,	3 to 4.
Prince of Orange, fine orange,	5 to 6.
Wells's Royal Lilac, very large, lilac,	4 to 5.
Rosea alba, fine rose,	5 to 6.
Dennisii, fine ruby, extra fine,	4 to 5.
Man of Kent, bright purple,	4 to 5.
Priestly's Enchantress, white and red beautifully mottled,	4 to 5.

I might go on to make farther selections from my own and the collections of others which I have examined the past season, but presume I have already enumerated enough to tire the patience of most readers. I shall give an extended list in the spring, with their price, &c.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH BRECK.

BY THE EDITOR.

We recommend to attentive perusal the foregoing communication on the dahlia. The practical proof of its success may be remembered by those who witnessed the very fine display of these flowers at the Horticultural Society's exhibition this year, from the Lancaster garden, under the direction of our correspondent, Mr Joseph Breck.

We can confirm that part which relates to the importance of cow manure in the cultivation of them; some of the finest in the neighborhood of Boston having been grown in this method, although the subsoil was gravelly and porous. Many persons have with great reluctance given up growing this flower, being discouraged by repeated unavailing attempts; we trust this will no longer be the case, and that the successful perseverance of Mr Breck will animate them to resume their labors.

We feel great anxiety on this subject, and cannot omit this fair opportunity of assuring those who raise them for sale, that nothing can be more adverse to their own interests than making a secret of a successful method of cultivating this or any other flower, merely in

hopes of bearing away a prize from a rival competitor. The more easy it is made to grow them in splendour, the more demand there will be for the plant, and the remuneration greater to those who have them for sale. This system of secrets is a common failing amongst gardeners, and operates very much to their own disadvantage, for the public will purchase a beautiful plant once, but if it die for want of their knowing how to treat it, they became discouraged; on the other hand if they can keep it flourishing, they become interested not only in that, but by degrees in other plants, and much money formerly devoted by them to different gratifications, is diverted to purchases from the gardener and florist. It is also astonishing how this desire for flowers spreads, particularly among young persons of the female sex, who have generally a kind of innate taste for all that is elegant and beautiful in the floral world. J. E. T.

FLOWERS IN BLOSSOM IN OCTOBER.

One of the chief uses of periodical works, is to record facts for the purpose of reference at a future time, when they may be of more use than we can at present surmise. For this purpose we have made a list of flowers in full bloom in the open air in our garden, this 29th of October, 1835, being the best proof we can afford of the mildness of the autumn and the beauty which, in favorable seasons, may be retained in the garden at so late a period of the year.

Eschscholtzia Californica, in perfection.

Convolvulus major and minor, the last in perfection.

China asters, many varieties, going off.

Chrysanthemum tricolor and indica, several varieties, just opened.

Indian pinks, great varieties, in perfection.

Dahlias, several varieties in perfection, including several seedlings from seed sown in the open ground in May.

Marvel of Peru, six varieties, in perfection.

Balsams, going off.

Salvia splendens, in great beauty bearing seed.

S. Prismatica, in perfection.

S. Angustifolia, in perfection.

Canna indica, red and yellow, second shew of bloom in perfection.

Commelina cælestis, in perfection.

Talinum ciliatum, in perfection every sunny day.

Anagallis indica, a few of its beautiful blue flowers.

Dracocephalum speciosum going off.

Marygold, varieties in perfection.

Petunia nyctaginiflora, in perfection.

Golden rods, going off.

Sevia Serrata, in perfection.

Reseda odorata, mignonette in great perfection.

Sweet peas, some lingering stragglers still pretty.

Gladiolus natalensis, in beauty.

Violas, heartsease in profusion, very gay.

Iberis odorata in perfection.

Stock gilliflower, rose colored, very spicy odor, in perfection, new.

Verbena aubletia, in perfection.

Ximenesia enceloides, going off.

Coreopsis lanceolata, the last flowers, elegant, yet in beauty.

Jacobea, several colors, hardly yet in perfection.

Galinsogea tribolata, in perfection. We have given this a bad character in our article in the preceding number, it is just to say that it increases in beauty as the antumn advances.

Nicotiana repanda, in perfection.

Browallia elata, blue and white, in perfection.

Silene, several varieties, going off.

Orobus niger, going off.

Calceolaria pinnata, in perfection.

Silver hawkweed, a few flowers.

Picridium tingitanum, a few flowers but perfect.

Hibiscus trionum, a few flowers small.

Centaurea sweet sultan, in beauty, C. Cyanus also.

Delphinium ajacis, the double branching larkspur, in great beauty, 4 feet high, one plant with 30 branches of beautiful blue flowers.

Madia Splendens, in beauty.

Malope grandiflora and trifida, in perfection.

Zinnia, varieties, going off.

Poppy, picotee, second blooms, small but yet handsome.

Ammobium alatum, a few blooms left.

Zeranthemum annuum, yellow and white, in perfection, lucidum going off.

Œnothera several varieties, particularly tetraptera, in perfection.

Coronilla securidaca, in perfection.
Eutoca multiflora, just going off.
Lopezia coronata and racemosa, in great beauty.
Plectocephalus americanus, great American Thistle, in perfection.
Gilia Capitata, in perfection.
Lobelia gracilis, in perfection. J. E. T.

ON ARTIFICIAL ROCK WORK.

The pressure of articles in our last number occasioned the omission of the present, much against our will.

There are many plants with rather small flowers which possess exquisite colors and elegant forms, the charm of these is in a great measure lost by their being planted in the bed where the pitiless shower defaces their delicate tints with earthly splashes, or their distance from the eye causes their minute yet elegant characters to pass unnoticed; other plants run over the surface of the flower border to great distances, interfering with their neighbours, which would look much better hanging pendant from the crevice of a rock, or coveriug the sunny bank with their numerous blossoms.

Nature, who is always an interesting and instructive teacher, points out such facts plainly, by often exhibiting these her treasures inhabiting and flourishing in the cracks of her wild mountain scenery, making it as interesting on a near approach, as it is astonishing at a distance.

Near Boston there are several glens on a small scale where the naked rock is beautifully ornamented by the Columbine, the Thalictrum, (meadowrue) the violet, the fern and many other plants of great interest, they always appear to me more captivating in these their natural situations than when formally planted in the parterre.

In Europe few gardens are considered complete without their compartment of rock work; and even where the spot is of the smallest size, a little piece of this device is frequently seen, filling up and concealing an ugly corner; nay in the immediate vicinity of large towns where the kitchens occupy the places of the cellars in this country, the way down is sometimes metamorphosed into a rocky glen where Polypodiums, Aspleniums and other ferns flourish — one friend of mine near London has a place of this kind where there is a collection of

more than two hundred varieties of fern, many of them natives of this country, he writes to me — "This I have turned into a rocky glen, planted all over with every variety of fern I could collect, and there are above 200 of them, in the several interstices between one piece of rock work and another, all growing beautifully, and presenting a singular and interesting contrast to the other surrounding species of vegetation. I am quite sure that if any Horticulturist who has the least feeling for the beauty of form were to see it, he would not be long without taking the hint; the effect surpasses much what I expected."

The nurserymen in the vicinity of London drive a considerable trade in these rock plants, as they are called, and generally keep them in small pots in appropriate mould so that they may be purchased and transplanted at any time of the year; so great indeed has been and I believe is still, the demand for them, that any one acquainted with the subject will know that the Alps, the Appenines, and every mountainous chain in the moderate climates has been ransacked for the purpose of adorning these faint imitations of nature's stupendous piles.

The first and great care in erecting rock work is to see that it does not resemble a pile of loose stones, the next that it is not built in a regular form, such as the segment of a circle or a right line, as I have seen recommended in some works — then that the fragments of rock be of widely different sizes — for instance, a few small stones may fill a large interval between heavy masses, but there must neither be a mass of immense blocks together, nor a number of small ones piled on each other. It is by no means requisite that the whole rock work should constitute one mass; on the contrary, more variety is produced by having it in separate masses, with passages occasionally narrow and ruggedly rising, so that it is necessary to climb over a slight impediment to make the circuit — some art is required in arranging the crevices so that the soil fit for each plant be not washed out by heavy rain, and the roots laid bare, the moss which grows on the surface of barren rocks is excellent for filling the lower part of these interstices, and in cases where plants that love a damp soil are cultivated, a garden pot with the hole stopped to hold water, and another with the plant placed in it may be easily concealed — where there is water which might be made to trickle over the rock work this aid is not required. Due attention must also be paid to the aspect. Some flowers only open in the sunshine, others are only half hardy, for these the south and sheltered side is appropriate; ferns and many others

love the shade and will not support the parching rays of the sun, these may clothe the northern aspect.

I have already made the remark in a former communication that the clear and bright atmosphere of this section of the United States seems particularly adapted for collections of this nature; for many delightful plants which luxuriate in the colder yet purer air which prevails in the higher regions of the Alps will not bear the humid and foggy atmosphere of England; these are often introduced, but as often perish, here they would probably be permanent.

I may possibly have enlarged more on this subject than can be interesting here, where few of these artificial structures exist, yet as it is almost certain they will be shortly introduced, and if once introduced are sure to become common, especially as the materials both for their erection and ornament are in plenty, I may be pardoned for endeavoring, while opportunity is mine, to create an interest in a pursuit which has afforded me so much pleasure.

I conclude with a list of some of the most shewy and conspicuous plants for this purpose, beginning with those which are found in this immediate vicinity.

Houstonia cerulea, and longifolia, bluish andlong leaved Houstonia. The former blossoms from middle of May to the middle of June in thick clusters, so that no stem can be seen, about 3 inches high, and may be gathered plentifully at Cambridge and Dedham, it is only annual; the long leaved variety is perennial, an inch or two taller than the cerulea, but is a much rarer plant, I have only seen it near the granite quarry at Quincy it was then in blossom in August.

Mitchella repens, the checkerberry, this is almost too well known to require description, but its beautiful hairy white flowers which are extremely fragrant, and the bright scarlet fruit which succeed them would be greatly ornamental to rock work; it abounds every where.

Epigea repens—Ground laurel. I do not know that this beautiful plant grows any where in this immediate vicinity, but it covers the rocks at Gloucester, Cape Ann, Plymouth, and a variety of other places, it is held in the highest estimation in Europe and well deserves it, some beautiful specimens were exhibited last May, at the Horticultural Society's room. The fruit is rarely seen, nor do I remember a description of it any where; it is about the size of a small wood strawberry, white, pulpy, with divisions like those of an orange, the interstices filled with beautiful small black seeds, the flavor of this pulp is of a most delicate sweetness which only remains an instant on the

tongue, and appears as if formed for the food only of an ethereal humming bird.

Gualtheria procumbens, and hispidula—Partridge berry. These are more ornamental in their red berried fruit than in the flower — it is found every where in the neighborhood.

Dalibarda repens and fragrarioides, the white and yellow dalibarda, very lively little creeping plants, somewhat resembling the strawberry, but the flowers much more elegant from the delicacy of the stamens. Dr Bigelow says they are found in woods in Princeton and in Hanover, N. H.; I have not been to these places, but found it plentifully creeping over rocks imbedded in moss in Maine, it flowers there in August, here rather earlier.

Hepatica triloba—Early anemone. This beautiful flower which appears before its leaves in April and May, is found plentifully at Mount Auburn in all its variety of colors, blue, white and pink; it is indispensable in rock work.

Anemone thalictroides—Rue leaved anemone. *Nemorosa*—Wood anemone. The first, which is from 8 to 12 inches high, is found in plenty at Dedham, the other every where in woods, they are white and very ornamental.

Viola pedata and others. These are well known, and as they are early, are extremely desirable to satisfy the impatience of those amateurs who are constantly on the look out for signs of the approach of their season of enjoyment. Many other plants of this description abound near Boston, but I must pass on to notice those of other climates.

The first are almost the whole tribe of saxifrages, one of which, vernalis, though not sufficiently shewy for our purpose, is the earliest flower that blows near Boston. Saxifraga granulata, which may be purchased here, I recommend as most conspicuous.

The next are a tribe of thick leaved plants called *sedums and sempervivums* or house leek, amongst these the yellow stone crop and the sedum ternatum, both ornamental, are well known here.

The family of *Campanula* afford a liberal subscription towards our design. C. pumila, white and blue, erinus and many others adorn the rocky places bordering the Mediteranean.

Several creeping *geraniums* which blossom throughout the summer are appropriate plants. G. sanguineum, lancastriense and Wallichianum are to be had at the Nurseries in this country.

Mountain pink, *Dianthus montanus*, with several others of this tribe are extremely pretty.

Verbena melindres, aubletia, and vernosa, well known here, particularly the former, eclipsing every other flower by its brilliancy, this, however, requires protection in the house during the winter.

Lysimachia nummularia—Money Wort. This requires a damp soil to flourish, but must be kept in subjection or it will overrun all the rest.

Lobelia bicolor and erinoides, with several others of this tribe, small bright blue flowers, very lively.

Tiarella cordifolia, a pretty plant with spikes of elegant small greenish white flowers, a native of the older woods in this State.

Duchesnia indica, formerly called Fragaria indica, or Chinese Strawberry. The bright red strawberry-like fruit of this is very ornamental to the rock in autumn.

Cerastium tomentosum, mouseeared chickweed, has a small white woolly beautiful leaf, and for this tribe a large white flower.

I have given a list of enough for a beginner, and shall be happy to continue it if these structures at all increase. J. E. T.

FOSSIL PLANTS.

In the fossil impressions of plants discovered in the shale which indicates the vicinity of coal, it has been observed that with few exceptions the coniferous (fir) tribe, the Cycadeæ (cycas and zamia) and the ferns were the only plants thus found, and these latter never with their seeds. From this circumstance, conclusions were rather hastily drawn respecting antediluvian vegetation. Professor Lindley, in one of his last numbers of the Fossil Flora of Great Britain, details a simple experiment, which appears to give a different idea on this subject. He procured an iron tank filled with water, in which he placed one hundred and seventyseven varieties of plants belonging to all the more remarkable natural orders, which remained untouched, except by filling up gently the water as it evaporated, for two years; on examination after this period, he found that the principal part of what remained undestroyed were the Coniferæ, the Cycadeæ and the ferns, but the fructification or seeds of these last were decomposed and gone. The beds of coal are now pretty generally admitted to be masses of vegetable origin, probably forests acted upon and changed by long immersion in water, with perhaps pressure and some degree of central heat. The result of this experiment would therefore show that no

just conclusions as to the variety of an antediluvian flora can be formed from the circumstance of such plants alone being found. Mr Lindley observes that all the dicotyledons were completely decomposed; that monocotyledons bear it better, but of these, grasses and sedges are destroyed, as are also Equisetums; this appears to negative the idea of several fossil impressions being gigantic Equisetums.

We insert this, as such vegetable impressions have been found at Mansfield, near Boston, where veins of coal have been just discovered, and the active researches now making after this valuable mineral in different parts of the United States, give an interest to everything relating to the indications of coal, or coal measures, as they are termed in England. J. E. T.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

HAVING received in various publications details of the proceedings of the recent annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, held at Dublin, we lay before our readers all the information there elicited on Horticulture and Botany.

"A communication was read from Mr. Hamilton, of Mexico, offering his services to the British Association, in forwarding seeds and plants, and describing some new plants of that country, one a species of *solanum*. The *amollis* was stated to be an *agave*.

"Dr. Coulter doubted this, and took occasion to inform the meeting of a plant, a species of *veratrum*, not the *veratrum sebadellia* of the shops, a portion of which was taken medicinally by a person laboring under dyspepsia, so that he could make use of no food, and having at the time to ride thirty miles a day. After the second dose his appetite returned. Dr. Coulter only saw the root, and was thus enabled to pronounce the plant not to be the *veratrum sebadellia*. It is called by the natives the Indian's root.

"*Tuesday*.—Mr Mackay submitted several specimens of bog-timber, some Scotch fir, found eighteen feet under the surface; also some specimens, with marks of their being charred when they fell. He also detailed the uses made of bog-timbers in Ireland.—Col. Sykes remarked, that he had never seen any so much charred as the Irish specimens."

"The business of the section, this day, terminated in a paper by

Mr Smith, of Jordanhill, on a fossil forest near Glasgow. It is seen at the aqueduct over the Kelvine River, and consists of a number of trees standing in an upright position, and throwing out roots in all directions, just as if they had grown on the spot. They rest on nearly horizontal strata of sandstone, at the bottom of a quarry, and terminate upwards at the height of a few feet, as if cut right across. The trees are all dicotyledonous, and some of them are so near one another, that it is to difficult to conceive how they grew. The quarry is covered by diluvium, many rolled fragments of which must have come from the N. W., thus confirming what was shown at a former meeting by Mr Byrce, respecting the diluvial currents of the north of Ireland.

"Prof. Sedgwick explained, that as all the trees were most probably of the fir tribe, they may have been nearly bare of branches, and have grown close together. Mr J. S. Monteith observed, that the celebrated Craigleith fossil tree lay across the layers of freestone, and was not vertical as these trees."

"*Wednesday.*—Mr Nicol read a paper on the structure of the horizontal branches of the natural family of Coniferæ.

"Some observations of a highly interesting character were made by Professor Daubeny, on the circumstances affecting the exhalation of moisture from the leaves of plants — the influence of light and heat together, and of heat without light. A very interesting discussion arose out of this subject.

"Professor Allman submitted a plan for the arrangement of plants according to their natural affinities."

Loudon's Gardener's Magazine for Sept. 1835:

On the Management of Grass Lawns. By Mr T. Rutger. The beauty of our English lawns is proverbial, as they far exceed in the richness and perpetuity of their verdure those on the Continent: this is to be attributed chiefly to our climate, assisted, perhaps, in many instances, by the richness and depth of the soil. The beauty and perfection of a lawn consists in the evenness of its surface, whether on the level or slope; the absence of worm casts, and of every kind of obnoxious plants, such as the daisy, plantain, &c., and also of the coarse grasses; such as the Hólcus lanàtus, Dáctylis glomeràta, and others that might be named, with the exclusion likewise of moss. A perpetual verdure is also indispensable to the completion of the whole. To preserve a lawn in high keeping, considerable labor and attention are necessary, particularly during the summer months; the process of

which, although simple, if it is not followed up, will soon discover neglect. The common routine of rolling and mowing once in a week or ten days may be sufficiently understood; and this alone, in a tolerably moist season, may be sufficient to effect a neat appearance; but, in season, of drought, frequent waterings should also be resorted to, and particularly upon thin and gravelly soils; and this should be commenced on the very first appearance of any change in the color of the grass. Were it possible to prognosticate the exact time when a season of drought should commence, I should advise the scythe to be laid by in time, so that the grass might nearly want cutting when the dry weather began, as by this means the ground would be somewhat shaded, and the watering have a greater effect towards preserving the verdure. It may also be observed, that, during the dry weather, the daisy rake, if frequently used, will be in many cases sufficient to remove every thing that may appear unpleasant to the eye.

But it must not be considered that merely rolling, mowing, sweeping, raking, and watering are all that is necessary to preserve the beauty of a lawn; it is necessary that the soil should also be kept in good condition, or, as the term expresses, and which is often used, "in good heart:" otherwise it will, by perpetual cutting, soon become impoverished, and a mossy surface will shortly make its appearance. I am aware that there are some who prefer this; but I conceive the perfection of a lawn does not consist in its being composed of a bed of moss, however pleasant it may be to walk upon; the beautiful verdure of grass is far more attractive, and, when in good order, is in far better keeping with the walks and shrubbery adjoining; but, to secure this, manure is occasionally necessary; and, the richer it is, the less quantity of it, when applied, will be wanted, and the finer it is in its component parts the better, so that by a few strokes with the broom it may disappear. I should recommend this operation to take place late in the autumn, when the scythe has been laid by, and prior to it that the garden rake be used in scratching over the surface, so as to admit the manure the more readily to incorporate itself with the soil. In about a fortnight after the manure has been applied, the roller may be employed to restore all to its former level. It may not be amiss to observe, that the manure used should be as free from the seeds of weeds as possible. I know of no manure more efficacious, in proportion to the quantity used, nor that will impart a greater degree of energy to the soil, than soot, which, being perfectly free from seeds of any kind, may be applied with great advantage when

used with caution, and it will produce a most beautiful verdure. Soot is also an antidote against the worms, and will in a great measure supersede the necessity of using lime water.

Munich, May 30, 1835.—Our new temple in the king's garden at Munich is nearly finished, and will form one of the finest objects in the garden. The temple is of white sandstone, and is designed and erected by the king's architect, Von Klienze, in the purest Grecian style. It is round, and is supported by ten Ionic pillars. Its decorations, according to the manner of the Greek temples, will consist of paintings in encaustic with gilding; from which, and its elevated situation, it will present, in sunshine, a truly southerly character. The temple will also serve as a monument for the two princes who established this garden; viz. Carl Theodor, elector, and Maximilian, first king of Bavaria. Monuments are already erected to the memory of the two persons who laid out the garden; viz. Count Rumford and F. L. von Sckell, landscape-gardener.

The hill on which the temple stands will also soon be finished. I have already, this spring, laid out some of the plantations. I have accomplished the formation of this hill with the greatest difficulty; and, although I had previously made several artificial hills in the king's garden at Nymohenburg (and I may flatter myself, not without credit,) yet, from this situation being flat by nature, all the difficulties which usually present themselves seemed here united. Nothing which comes under the head of landscape-gardening seems to me so difficult as to give a natural appearance, and a suitable character, to the formation of a hill; and it is a good field for the talents of the designer. As to the formation of valleys, rockwork, rivers, brooks, grottoes, and springs, even the arrangement of plantations, they are, in my opinion, not to be compared with the difficulty of forming a hill.

Elæocárpus cyàneus. — A beautiful specimen of this Australian shrub was exhibited by Mrs Maryatt, at the Horticultural Society's meeting, in Regent Street, on July 7. It was a plant, in a pot, not above 2 1-2 ft. high, but it had several bunches of its beautiful bell-shaped white flowers, with petals fringed at the edges, as if they had been cut out of paper with a pair of scissors; and it had a bunch of ripe fruit. The length and general appearance of the spike are something like those of Prùnus Pàdus, the Bird Cherry, and the leaves, also, and general appearance of the plant, have something of the aspect of that tree. The berries were of a shining dark bottle blue, being about the same size as those of Prùnus Pàdus var. bracteolàta, with the spike

loose and hanging down, as on that tree. Elæocárpus cyàneus is by no means new, having been introduced from New Holland in 1803; nor is it either scarce or tender; for we have had a plant for five winters, to illustrate the order Elæcoárpeæ, which is placed against a wall, in our Representative System of Green-house Plants, which, for the last two winters, has only been protected by glass, without artificial heat. Our plant is so crowded and shaded, like almost everything else in our small garden, that it has not attained the height of a foot. Like, we dare say, many others who possess this Elæocárpus, we had not the least idea of what it was capable of becoming when treated with ordinary care. Mrs Maryatt has, however, shown what a beautiful plant it is, when it is allowed an opportunity of flowering; and we do not doubt that it will soon become a great favorite. — *Cond.*

Alstrœmèria acutifòlia is perfectly hardy. — Its roots endure the winter here remarkably well when planted in a light sandy soil, and about 6 in. under the surface. On Christmas-day last it was beautifully in blossom; and, although we have had some considerable frosts this winter, they have made no impression whatever on the flowers. — *T. M. Lindsey. High Clere Gardens, June* 1, 1835.

Faulkner's New Scarlet Pine. — A remarkably productive and fine flavored strawberry has been raised by Mr Faulkner, of the Flora Tea Gardens, Battersea Fields. It is of a particularly fine clear color, high flavor, and in productiveness, judging from the produce of a single plant which was brought to us, we should say that it excels all others. We are confirmed in this opinion of Mr Faulkner's scarlet by no ordinary judge, Mr Charlwood, who, indeed, first directed our attention to it. We hope the public will, at all events, give it a trial. — *Cond.*

The Shrivelling of Grapes, &c. (X. 18.) — The other day, in looking over some former numbers of your Magazine, I met with a paper written by Scientiæ, &c. (X. 18.) a writer I admire for his respectful and consistent mode of arguing. He there alludes to the shrivelling of the grape; and I, having written a paper on it in the same volume (p. 137.) in which you omitted to insert what I think the most important matter, am induced to make this second attempt to state what I consider to be the general cause of the grape's shrivelling. In the paper alluded to, in X. 137., you omitted to state clearly, that I considered it was from the footstalk of the berry not being grown sufficiently firm and hard, which I believe is the only cause. If the grape is grown in a humid atmosphere, it elongates the footstalk, and

causes it to be of a slender, thin, delicate texture; and, in case of a sudden change, even for a short time, the footstalk is easily affected. I think, almost invariably, if the berries which are shrivelled be examined, they will be found to be of a very slender delicate texture, and with a black speck on the footstalk. When this injury takes place, as I believe, from the delicacy of the forestalk, the sap ceases to circulate in the manner required, I think this disease may be remedied by keeping the early forced grapes with less hamidity in the house than some use when the crop is young, which helps to elongate the footstalk. In later grapes, if there were more air admitted, or artificial heat kept up in cold damp weather, either would remedy the disease; but, as I stated in my former paper, give air and artificial heat at the same time. As I am making this second attempt to impress on the mind of the reader that the cause is really in the footstalk, I can and will advance a few things to make it more evident. I was asked, this season, by a gardener, what I would say to a vinery being left a little open all night at top; my reply was, I had not tried it, but I would not hesitate in saying it was more likely to do good than harm. He said that there were the finest grapes in a house so treated that he had seen all the season. I was asking a gardener, about Christmas, how his grapes had done this year; his reply was, "Very well; I adopted your plan (except one light, which I could not move), giving plenty of air. The grapes under the light which I could not move, were not so good as the others." In a house I had this disease take the crop, with the exception of a vine at the end where the steam-pipe entered, producing a great and drying heat; and there was a door, with a ventilator over it, which all aided to keep off the disease. This vine alone was always free from it: this speaks for itself. Perhaps many may think I am too sanguine on this subject; but should I be right in my opinion, and in the means of producing a remedy, I shall be vain enough to think I have done some real good. Should any person really find the correctness of it, I hope they will do me the favor to acknowledge it in your Magazine, which will be attended with some good; and should it be fairly proved my idea is wrong, I invite the same insertion from those who may have proved it to be so: but let them give it more than one trial, and fair ones; for I have no desire to mislead. I know it is apt to be too much the case that imperfect trials are made, and often but one, which I never feel satisfied with; for unknown accidents often interfered in one trial, which might not in the second.—*J. D. Parks. Dartford Nursery, May* 20, 1835.

Red Laburnum. This new Laburnum, considering the short time it has been introduced, has got into many of our shrubberies and pleasure grounds to which it is a great additional ornament, especially when mixed with the rich clusters of the purple and white Lilac, its graceful ringlets are blended with those of the yellow so long held in estimation.

Method of rearing young oaks in glasses. Pierce the shell of the acorn about the centre of the side with a fine brass wire, suspend it horizontally in a glass about half full of water, and keep it in a warm place, such as a low mantel shelf. After the acorn has begun to germinate, change the situation to one not quite so warm, and where there is more light; the acorn must not touch the water, but be suspended just over it. The evaporation will keep it sufficiently moist. A Hyacinth glass is as good as anything, it should be covered with leather or with a piece of lead with a hole in it. A good effect is produced by acting on two acorns in the same glass.

British Flower Garden, for September, contains figures and description of

Pavia carnea, flesh colored American Horse Chesnut — Heptandria monogynia and Hippocastaneæ. This is a beautiful bushy tree 10 to 20 feet high, a just miniature of the large horse chesnut with brilliant flesh colored spikes of flowers, a native of the South western State.

Orobus hirsutus, hairy bitter vetch — Diadelphia decandria and Leguminosæ. A very lively bright blue perennial from the Levant; hardy and of easy culture.

Linum flavum, yellow flax — Pentandria pentagynia and Lineæ. This is a very old favorite green house plant, with numerous large, brilliant yellow flowers. In perfection early in the Spring. Large quantities are annually sold in England by Nurserymen; it is very easily propagated by cuttings, which scarcely ever fail taking root. We recommend this for introduction.

Symphytum officinale var. Bohemicum, Bohemian comfrey — Pentandria monogynia and Borragineæ. This has been noticed in a former number.

The Botanical Register, for September, by Dr. John Lindley contains

Gesnera faucialis, wide mouthed Gesnera — Didynamia angiospermia and Gesnereæ. A large scarlet ringent flower from the Brazils;

it is the largest of its family, and must make a fine show in the Greenhouse.

Erythonium grandiflorum, large American dogstooth Violet — Hexandria monogynia and Lilaiceæ. Having flowered this plant for three years in my own garden and carefully observed its habits, and having annually visited the places in which it abounds, I have no doubt that the flower here figured and described is identical with that described by Dr Bigelow as E. Americanum — and that it is not E. grandiflorum. Mr Douglas, who discovered E. grandiflorum, says it has linear lanceolate leaves, while these are broad and singularly incurved at the top with a thick callous knob, — this and the character of the segments of the flower bending back almost to their base, on which latter, the editor of the London work relies as distinguishing it from all other American species, belong certainly to that described by Dr Bigelow. In the middle of the day, particularly during sunshine, they bend thus back, and close again in the evening. When the leaves first emerge from the ground, they are of a light green, spotted beautifully with reddish brown, these spots vanish as the season advances, and they finally become of one color — I have had flowers larger than those in the colored figure. The plant grows plentifully near Cambridge and in Roxbury, but is, as stated in the Botanical Register, an extremely rare plant in England, only a single bulb having been received eight or nine years ago from North West America at the Horticultural Society, London ; it has not seeded there, here it seeds freely.

If there is any difference in the above two plants it is only in the stigma being three lobed in one and three parted in the other, but I have seen flowers in which the lobes are pretty deeply divided.

The Register mentions that Mr Douglas sent from the same country another species of Erythronium far more beautiful than this, which is most remarkable for having *an irregularly branched scape*, he has named it E. giganteum.

Oncidium pulchellum, pretty Oncidium — Gynandria monogynia and Orchidea, a beautiful species found in several parts of the West Indies, and probably mistaken for O. variegatum till Dr Hooker distinguished it. When in flower its panicle is so loaded with white blossoms tinged with pink and yellow, as to be weighed down with their profusion.

Oncidium Lemonianum, Sir C. Lemon's Oncidium — Gynandria monogynia and orchideæ. This curious little Epiphyte was amongst a collection imported from Havana last March by Capt. Sutton, and

by him presented to Sir C. Lemon in whose garden it flowered in May. It appears to us to be totally different from any species hitherto noticed and readily distinguished by its peculiar foliage. The scape is very elegant, the flowers which are few in number are yellow with small red spots.

We notice this tribe at present for the purpose of informing our readers that several of these curious and truly beautiful plants, have been imported in a perfectly healthy state this autumn from Europe, by a gentlemen of Boston who possesses every requisite for the proper cultivation of them, including both zeal and taste; we may therefore expect next season to see them exhibited at the Rooms of the Mass. Hort. Society. If this circumstance should increase the desire for this tribe, no part of Europe possesses anything like the facilities of obtaining them from their native spots, which are offered to the inhabitants of the United States, by their proximity and almost daily intercourse with the West Indies, as well as by their regular trade with the Brazils and South America.

Azara dentata, toothed Azara, named after J. N. Azara, a Spanish gentleman who patronized science.

Polyandria monogynia and Bixineæ, a family only remarkable for containing *Bixa orellana*, which affords the dye called Anotta.

This specimen of the tribe has inconspicuous flowers, but the leaves are remarkably glossy and deep bright green, not losing them in the winter, as it is a native of Chile, near Valparaiso, it must have a place in the Greenhouse.

Kennedya Marryattæ, Mrs Marryatt's Kennedya — Diadelphia decandria and Leguminosæ. A beautiful greenhouse climber, obtained from Swan River, the seeds having been sent home by Sir Jas. Stirling. The first specimens were communicated by Mrs Marryatt, others were afterwards received from the garden of Mr Robert Mangles. It flowers abundantly from April to July, producing a striking appearance with its numerous scarlet blossoms. As it is easily propagated by cuttings it will soon become a common plant.

The American lady whose name this plant bears, and who is, we believe, a native of one of the New England States, has attained a very enviable distinction among the horticulturists of Great Britain, and is a happy illustration of the well known persevering and enterprising character of her country.

Arctostaphylos tomentosa, downy Bearberry — Decandria monogynia and Ericeæ. A curious and very rare, hardy evergreen shrub,

a native of rocky places on the west side of North America from Puget's Sound in the north, to California and the Mexican mountains in the South.

One of this tribe of a very humble growth, the *Arbutus uva ursi*, or Bearberry, grows plentifully on the summit of the Blue hills, Milton.

Calotropis procera, tall Calotropis — Pentandria digynia and asclepiadeæ. This is a singular plant of some beauty raised in the garden of Sir C. Lemon, at Carlew, from seeds brought from Porto Praya, called by the natives *Calmady*. The flowers are star shaped like the Stapelia; which belongs to the same tribe; outwardly they are of a pale silvery color, inwardly of a deep purplish red, becoming paler at the points, and spotted towards the centre; they are produced in succession for several weeks; in the shade or when the plant is in a room, they are scentless, but in the sunshine or in a warm atmosphere highly fragrant. J. E. T.

[For the Horticultural Register.]

SILK CULTURE IN INDIA.

Roxbury, November 19, 1835.

My Dear Sir,—Having recently been reading Milburn's Oriental Commerce, I was much interested in the account he has given of the silk culture in India: and as it contains some valuable information, which I do not recollect to have seen in any other work, on a branch of rural industry, which has claimed so much of your attention, and is becoming so important to this country, I enclose several extracts for publication.

The mode in which the mulberry plantations are managed, is novel, and well worthy of experiment; for if it will not enable us to obtain, as is there done, six crops of silk in a year, it is possible such advantages may be derived, as to induce its adoption, — especially in the Southern States.

The two species of silk-worms, which are described as peculiar to Hindostan, might be a valuable acquisition; especially that of Arrindy, as the Palma Christi, on which it feeds, flourishes throughout the United States.

The descriptions of the various kinds of silk produced in Bengal, and the mode of ascertaining their qualities, may be found useful to

those who have established manufactories in this country, and as yet rely on the raw silk of India for their looms.

With great esteem, your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

EXTRACTS.

Silk Worm. — "In Bengal, the largest and best cocoons are preserved for the grain, and preserved in bags suspended to the roof of the hut of the peasant. When the insect is ready to burst its prison, a few balls are placed in a large basket on one shelf of a frame, provided for the nurture of the worm. The frame in common use, consists of sixteen shelves, placed in a shed upon vessels filled with water, by way of precaution against ants. After the moths quit their covering, attendance is required to remove the males as soon as their functions have been performed, and the females, when they have produced their eggs. The basket is carefully covered with a cloth, and in a fortnight the worm quits the egg. They are first fed with mulberry leaves, chopped very fine; as they advance in their growth, they are dispersed into more baskets, on the several shelves of the frame, and are supplied with leaves, cut into larger pieces, and latterly with whole leaves, until the period when the insect quits the food. As soon as it recommences eating, branches of mulberry trees are thrown on with the leaves upon them, and the insects eat with eagerness, and soon fill the baskets on the whole number of shelves; they arrive at their full size in a little more than a month from their birth, and changing their skins for the last time, are disposed to begin their cones. They are now removed to baskets, divided into spiral compartments, where they spin their webs, and cover themselves with silk. When the cocoon is completed, a few are set apart for propagation, and the rest are exposed to the heat of the sun, for the purpose of killing the chrysalis."

"The peasants sell the cocoons to the filatures, or winding houses, most of whom are in the employ of the East India Company."

Cultivation of the Mulberry Tree. — "The following is the mode of propagating the mulberry tree. The waste land is opened with the spade in the month of April; good soil is brought and enough is thrown on to raise it one cubit.* The ground is well broken with the plough, and levelled with an implement, which in form resembles

* The cubit of Bengal is eighteen inches.

a ladder, but which supplies the place of a harrow. The mulberry is planted in October; the slips are cut a span* long, thrown into a hole, covered from the sun, and are continually watered, until at the end of a fortnight they begin to vegetate. They are then transplanted into the fields, in holes, distant a span from each other, and nearly one span deep; four or five cuttings are placed obliquely, in each hole, which is then filled up, so as to cover the slips with a finger† of earth, closely pressed down. As soon as the plants appear, in December or January, the field is weeded. In April, when they are grown to the height of a cubit, they are topped, so as to leave a stem one hand‡ high; otherwise it is thought that the leaves would be bitter and hard, and that the worms would refuse them. A hand-hoeing is now given, and a fortnight afterward, the leaves are ready for use. The plant is then cut down a little above the root, and the silk worms are fed with the leaves; the field is weeded, if necessary, and another crop is obtained in June, and a third in July; but the leaves of this last crop only are gathered without cutting the stem, because that operation at so late a season, would, it is apprehended, injure the plant. The field is again weeded, and a fourth crop is ready in September; after gathering it, the ground is ploughed several times, and levelled with the implement above mentioned. In November, a hand-hoeing assists vegetation, and accelerates the best crop, which is cut in December; this is followed by a hand-hoeing and weeding, and is suceeeded by another crop in March. The same course recommences, and the field, if sufficiently attended and cultivated, will continue to be productive during many years."

The Silk Worms of Tusseh and Arrindy. — "There are two other kinds of worms, which produce silk in Bengal, viz. the Tusseh and Arrindy worms; the former are found in such abundance, over many parts of Bengal, and the adjoining provinces, as to have afforded to the natives, from time immemorial, a considerable supply of a most durable, coarse, dark-colored silk, commonly called Tusseh silk, which is woven into a kind of cloth, called *Tusseh dooties*, much worn by Bramins, and other sects of Hindoos. This substance would, no doubt, be highly useful to the inhabitants of many parts of America, and the south of Europe, where cheap, light, cool, durable

* The span is nine inches. † The finger is three fourths of an inch.

‡ The hand is three inches.

dress, such as this silk makes, is much wanted. This species cannot be domesticated."

"The Arrindy silkworm is peculiar to the interior parts of Bengal, in the districts of Dinagepore and Rangpore, where the natives rear and breed it, in a domestic state, as they do the silkworm. The food of this kind consists of the leaves of the common *Ricinus*, or *Palma Christi* plant, which the natives of these districts call Arrindy, and is abundantly reared over every part of India, on account of the oil obtained from the seed. Feeding these caterpillars with these leaves, will therefore make it doubly valuable, where they know how to spin and manufacture the silk. Their cocoons are remarkably soft, and white, or yellowish; and the filament so exceedingly delicate, as to render it impracticable to wind off the silk; it is therefore spun like cotton. The yarn thus manufactured, is wove into a coarse kind of white cloth, of a seemingly loose texture, but of incredible durability. Its uses are for clothing, for both men and women; and it will wear constantly ten, fifteen, or twenty years. The merchants, also, use it for packing fine cloths, silks and shawls. It must, however, be always washed in cold water; if put into boiling water, it makes it tear like old rotten cloth."

Kinds and Qualities of Raw Silk. — "Bengal raw silk, is divided into two classes; the reeled according to the old method, commonly called country wound, and that reeled according to the new, or Italian method. The places where the former is manufactured, are Comercolly, Jungypore, Rungpore, and Banleah; and those where the latter is prepared, are Comercolly, Malda, Radnagore, Jungypore, Rungpore, Banleah, Cassimbuzar and Gonatea.

The leading point which determines the value of Bengal raw silk, is cleanness, or, being free from knibs, or knots, known amongst the manufacturers, by the appellation of "*foul*;" evenness of thread is also most essential.

To judge if silk be clean, the best mode is to open the skein, and stand with your back to a window, so that you look down the extended silk in the same direction that the light falls; by this means you will easily perceive any *foulness* that exists, and a very little practice, will enable any person, by a mere *coup d'oeil*, to judge accurately upon this most essential quality of Bengal raw silk.

The different degrees of fineness and coarseness, are denoted by the letters A. B. C. Silk of 4—5 cocoons, is called A. No. 1; of 6—8 cocoons, A. No. 2; of 8—10 cocoons, B. No. 1; of 10—12

cocoons, B. No. 2; of 12—14 cocoons, and 16—18 cocoons, B. No. 3; of 18—20 cocoons, C. No. 1; of 20—22 cocoons, C. No. 2; and 22—24 cocoons, &c., C. No. 3. All filature silk, or that which is reeled in factories, is included within the above named letters and numbers; but silk which the natives reel by hand, is much coarser, and is marked by the letters A. B. C. D. E.

The Banleah filature silk, is inferior in fineness to Radnagore, or Cassimbazar filature silk of corresponding letters, and Comercolly filature silk exceeds these."

THE LANDSCAPE GARDENER, COMPRISING THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF TASTEFUL HORTICULTURE.

BY J. DENNIS, B. C. L., ETC.

LANDSCAPE gardening is now advanced to the rank of one of the fine arts, and placed next to landscape painting. It can only be treated of by those who can wield a classical pen. To infuse the principles of landscape painting into the practice and dispositions of the gardener, has long ago been tried by many eminent writers, but, as it would seem, with but partial success. Either the perceptions of the gardener were too obtuse, or the principles of the painter were inapplicable. On this point, different opinions are held; some affirming that the painter's ideas are in every case easily applied, while others assert the contrary. The learned author of the volume before us, embraces the affirmative side of the question, and has written the book to show how such things may be managed so as to produce the very effects which would be approved by the painter, and admired by every beholder. In this he has succeeded as well as any previous writer on the subject; and considering the *impossibility* of transferring fine taste by precepts, the rules which should guide the artist in forming garden scenery are laid down as explicitly and minutely as the subject admits of.

To every one wishing acquaintance with the history and changes of style in landscape gardening, the book will be most useful; and to those wishing to embellish their paternal acres no better directory can be had.

The author expatiates much on the great interest which may be created by a judicious intermixture of various tinted plants in forming

ornamental plantations of either trees or flowering shrubs, and shows the great advantage of so disposing them in order to produce striking contrasts, or harmonious associations.

Some of the author's descriptions are highly amusing. In looking at some lately improved places, he asserts that "It is invariably perceptible by a glance from the eye of taste, whether grounds have been laid out by a mere professional *engineer*, or under the superintendence of an artist or amateur of paintings; the direction of the lines supplying a leading test. The *engineer* commonly wages war with nature, summoning to the field a host of able-bodied mercenaries, armed with spades, crow-bars, or pick-axes, and, like potent pioneers, clearing the way of all impediments to the valorous champion's march, and with mighty arm rearing ramparts, covered ways, terraces, glacis, and multifarious invincible bulwarks. Such work of labor fills the gazing multitude with admiration and astonishment, the complacent conqueror of nature attaining the consummation of his triumphal achievements, the *spolia opima*, golden treasure.

"A man of taste, on the contrary, is content to become the fostering nurse of nature, merely controlling eccentric deviations and checking luxuriant wildness, attentively studying every prominent feature, and delineating every delicate lineament, merely substituting polish for coarseness, chasteness for rudeness. By such judicious treatment, correctness and elegance, beauty and sublimity are generated. But art can no more copy nature in planting, than in painting, without minutely and perseveringly scrutinising every interesting trait in her character, and every constituent principle contributing, whether by combination or contrast, to form her simple outline and complicated detail."

We have quoted the above to show the author's disapprobation of what he facetiously calls modern *engineering*, and also what he considers to be the sole duty of a landscape gardener. And we quite agree with the Rev. writer that, unless a man has seen natural scenery of every description, and is able to appreciate what is really beautiful, picturesque or sublime, and a practical judge of how far any of those characters are creatable about the place on which he may be employed, is altogether unfit for the profession of landscape gardening. A man may be able to design a very neat place by making smooth gravel walks serpentining through clumps of beautiful flowers and shrubs, levelling ground digging sunk fences, and giving the whole of the pleasure ground an air of comfort and high keeping; and yet be to-

tally ignorant of the principles of appropriate combination of the objects he has to arrange, as shown by painters in their works, or as recommended by the author before us.

The theory of colors as detailed by the writer is well worth studying; and he refers to two places as examples of ornamental gardening which deserve to be imitated as standards of (almost) perfection. These are Stourhead, and Luscombe, near Dawlish, the seat of Charles Hoare, Esq. The latter is said to be "the closest copy of natural scenery as yet produced by means of plantation, in any part of the kingdom." The author also speaks in high terms of the late alterations in St James's Park, which he attributes to Mr Aiton of Kew; but gives no opinion how far simply beautiful scenery is suitable for the front of a regal palace situate in the midst of a city. There are many other interesting notices in the book well worth the attention of improvers in general, and landscape gardeners in particular. — *Paxton's Horticultural Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

(For the Horticultural Register.)

GENTLEMEN — If you think this worth a place in your magazine, you will please insert it.

A COMPOSITION FOR FRUIT TREES. Take two quarts of soot, one quart of lime, one pint of soft soap, moistened with brine; this is a complete salve for wounded trees, or to be used when pruning. By adding more moisture, it makes an excellent wash for the branches and trunk.

Common hard soap is a very good thing for peach trees. Fill every hole and crevice in the bark of the tree with soap, and the dews and rains will keep the tree bathed. One pound of soap will be sufficient for twenty trees. It is a good remedy against insects, and will prove conducive to the health of the trees. I recommended hard soap to Dr Shurtleff and Mr Samuel Tewksbury, of Chelsea, two years ago.

Yours, respectfully, J. F. ROWE.

A PROFITABLE APPLICATION OF ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY. Dr Derwin observes that in dry seasons, the erection of numerous metalic p ints on the surface of the ground, but a few feet high, night time, contribute to precipitate the dew by facilitating the passage of elec-

tricity from the air into the earth; and that an erection of such points higher in the air, by means of wires wrapped round tall rods, like angle rods, or elevated on buildings, might frequently precipitate showers from the higher parts of the atmosphere, such points erected in gardens might promote a quicker vegetation of the plants in their vicinity, by supplying them more abundantly with electric ether.—*Phytologia*, xiii. 4.

Asparagus. I do not like the asparagus which I meet with on the tables of city hotels. It is white, to be sure; but it is tough, ligneous and often bitter, and the most part of it not edible. This arises from an error in the cultivator, countenanced and encouraged by the buyer. It is owing to the asparagus bed being covered with a layer of earth or sand, that the grass may become blanched. The blanched part is what I dislike. If this dressing of earth is omitted, and the crowns suffered to remain near the surface, within the genial influence of the warm air, the growth is more rapid, and the grass all perfectly tender, edible and rich.—*Albany Cultivator.*

To prevent Hail Storms. The London Courier states that, "A gentleman now on the continent writes that the whole country in the neighborhood of Lousanne, is undergoing a singular process called *paragreling*. The paragreles consist of poles of forty feet high, placed 500 feet from each other, to which conductors are attached. Great ravages are frequently occasioned to the vineyards by hail storms, and it is asserted that these conductors by depriving the hail clouds of their superabundant electricity, will cause their contents to descend either in snow or rain."

Elderberry Syrup. Take of the juice of elderberry one quart; boil it to one pint; strain and add two pounds double refined sugar, again place it over the fire; so soon as it shall have boiled, remove it from the fire; and when cold bottle it for use, taking care to have it well corked. Should a less quantity be used there will be danger of its becoming mouldy. As a gentle purgative this syrup is excellent medicine, of a very pleasant taste; is particularly serviceable to children, who are difficult about taking medicine. The dose for an adult is a wine glass full.

Elder Bushes. It was observed by the Rev. Jared Elliot, that "Elder bushes are stubborn and hard to subdue, yet I know by experience that mowing them five times a year will kill them."

POTATOES. It is stated in a French Journal, that potatoes may be preserved fresh, firm and well flavored for two years, by burying them in earth to the depth of three and an half feet.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR DECEMBER.

THE severity of the weather, during this month, generally, allow but little to be done in the garden in the Middle and Northern States. Should, however, the weather chance to continue mild, you may perform any of the operations directed to be done, but which were omitted in November. If the weather continues open, carry out and spread manure, and trench the ground, or lay it in ridges, to be mellowed by frost. Provide from the woods, &c. a sufficient quantity of bean poles and pea rods, which you may, after having trimmed and pointed them, deposit in one corner of your wood house, or in some other suitable place. Many people neglect to procure these implements in season, and are induced by the hurry of business, to permit their peas and pole beans to trail on the ground, which prevents their producing, particularly the tall growing sort, one third so many as if they were properly supported by poles and rods. The length of your pea rods should be in proportion to the sorts of peas for which you intend them. The Early Washington, or true May Pea, commonly grows to the height of two and an half feet, Early Double Blossomed, Frame, three feet; Early Frame, two and an half feet; Early Hotspur, three feet; Early Charleton, three feet; Dwarf Blue Imperial, two and a half feet; Tall Marrowfats, six feet, &c. The same kind of rods, which the tall growing peas require, will answer for the generality of running beans. The Lima bean, however, will need strong poles from eight to nine feet high.

Fruit Garden and Orchard. You may now carry dung, rich earth, or compost, and spread it on the borders on which are planted wall or espaliar trees. This will protect the roots during winter, and in spring, being dug in, it will add to the growth and vigor of the trees; and the succeeding crops will derive much benefit from the operation. The same proceedings will much improve standard fruit trees of every sort.

Protect the Roots of Seedling Trees, &c. In the early part of this

month, if not done in November, you will please to lay long manure, or dung mixed with straw, over the roots of seedlings, or trees which were planted out last spring, or set out more recently, in order to prevent the frost from having a bad effect on the young and tender fibres, and the trees from being winter killed the first winter.

Attend to the preservation of your fruits; and for this purpose be careful to keep the frost out of the apartments in which you purpose to keep it. Examine and pick over, about once in ten days, all the fruit you have in barrels, on shelves, &c. Take off all moss from your fruit trees, and Mr M'Mahon directs, when such moss is gathered to carry it quite out of the garden to prevent its multiplying by seed, which it is very apt to do.

Prepare Labels for Plants. In hard frosty weather, when little else can be done in the garden, prepare label sticks to mark and number the various flowers and seeds which you propose to cultivate, when they are planted or sown. You may then also be busy in preparing implements, garden tools, and whatever may be necessary for the operations of the ensuing season.

NOTICE.

The junior editor in taking leave of the public, who by their numerous subscriptions appear to have manifested their approval of his labors, in a higher degree than he can at all persuade himself they merit, assures them, that wherever he may be, he shall always feel much interest in the general circulation of the Horticultural Register, and he will occasionally offer articles for its pages.

If he has felt unusual zeal in the discharge of his duty, it has arisen more than anything else from a complete conviction, founded on personal experience, that Horticultural pursuits are necessary to the comforts and well being of civilized society; that they harmonize with the finest and most upright feelings of the heart, and that they embellish and improve the land in which we live, so as to make it the pride of its possessors and natives, as well as the admiration of all who occasionally visit its delightful and polished scenery.

J. E. T.

THE

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER

AND

GARDENER'S MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO GARDENING, ORCHARDING, AND THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS,

Containing 480 pages, published monthly at $2 per annum, in advance.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOLUME SECOND of this periodical commences January 1, 1836, and the subscriber would respectfully solicit the attention of his patrons and the public, to the arrangements proposed for the continuance of the work.

Several gentlemen of acknowledged experience and talent, are engaged as regular contributors to the pages of the Register, in order to interest and benefit the various branches of Horticulture, and those engaged in its pursuits in different sections of the United States. This plan it is believed will give satisfaction to our readers and ensure for the work a high stand among the periodicals of the day.

The *Register* will be more practical in its character, and the results of experiments, and the experience of cultivators are earnestly solicited for publication.

The first number of volume second will be embellished with a beautiful copper plate frontispiece to be followed by occasional engravings.

It was *two years* after the Horticultural Register was proposed to the public before it was commenced, and distrust of public patronage, the reason of delay, was removed by the liberal and immediate support which it received at the commencement of the first volume.

Believing from the best possible proof, a numerous subscription list, including most of the names eminent in this country for their devotion to Horticulture, that the interest in a work of this nature is increasing, and animated by the idea that the happiness of thousands is involved in the universal diffusion of Horticultural knowledge throughout the land, the publisher assures the subscribers that no pains or expense will be spared to make it worthy the continued patronage of an enlightened American public.

GEORGE C. BARRETT, PUBLISHER,
No. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

BOSTON, DECEMBER, 1835.